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[March 21, 1861-1y

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Nov. 21, '61.

Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 6. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861. NO. 42.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL
REFORM.
ADVICE FREE.
New-York Benevolent Infirmary,
ESTABLISHED 1856.

And devoted to *The Cause of Medical Reform*; to the *Diffusion of Medical Knowledge for the Prevention of Disease*, and to the relief of those suffering and afflicted with Chronic and Virulent Disorders. To this end this Infirmary is devoted, to enable the sick and suffering throughout the length and breadth of our land, to avoid the *Poisonous Drugs, Extortion*, and *Ignorance of professed Physicians*, through which thousands and tens of thousands annually perish.

The following are some of the diseases we cure, not only in the Infirmary but in all parts of our country: Consumption and Pulmonary Complaints, Fevers, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Eye and Ear Disease, Cancers and other Jaundice and Liver Complaint, Seminal Weakness, all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, from whatever cause or whatever nature. Our object will be to relieve the afflicted by effecting in all cases a speedy cure. It is our aim to charge nothing for advice and written prescriptions; but will furnish when requested the very best medicines at the lowest rates.

These remedies are prepared in our own Laboratory, under the care of able Chemists, and are the most reliable known to science, including all the recent discoveries.

Those addressing us by letter, containing full account of symptoms and appearances of disease, age, occupation, &c., will write a candid reply, with advice and directions how to cure. Any fees sent us when sending for advice will be devoted to furnishing medicine for the poor. In all cases medicine can be sent by mail or express if desired. Send stamp for more of our works and judge for yourselves. All published at the Infirmary, to aid these objects.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN,
containing simple remedies easily obtained for the cure of diseases in all its forms, with full explanations of the symptoms, diet, bathing and exercise. Price 50 cts.

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A work on the cause, symptoms and treatment of all maladies peculiar to the sex, on marriage, its duties, results and its results, on Children, their ills, and on the subject of conception, with Invaluable Instructions to on subjects of a private nature. Price 25 cents.

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AND PRIVATE ADVISER.
A work for the old and young, embracing the Pathology, Treatment and Cure of all Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual organs, and a warning voice of advice and counsel, such as is found in no other work. Price 25 cents.

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It exposes all the Humbugs, and the various Tricks to entice the sick and well. It illustrates the plans of the Quacks and Rogues to dupe every one. It guides the unwary through life, and shows up every swindle of the age. It shows how all kinds of Food, Medicines, Liquors and Drugs are adulterated, with the means of detecting the frauds. Price 25 cents.

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For every family, having over 1000 receipts on Cooking, Preserving, Dyeing, Cleaning, &c. How to plant and what to plant to raise. How to cure animals, advice to housekeepers, farmers and mechanics, on 1000 subjects of interest. Price 25 cents. Worth $10 to any one.

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The surest way to get well from that awful disease. A full description of all the remedies used for it, with a careful statement of the results, and other useful information. Price 10 cents.

The information in them is not to be found in any works published, nor obtainable from any other source. These works are published on fine white paper, and beautifully bound.

Any of the above works will be mailed free, on receipt of price in stamps, or money; or the whole in a handsomely bound volume for ONE DOLLAR. No family should be without one. They are illustrated with beautiful engravings, and contain the condensed experience of years.

AGENTS WANTED for the above works, who can make $150 a month. Send for a circular for agents.

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We are convinced that there are many parents of scrofulous, consumptive and diseased condition to whom a numerous offspring only brings suffering and poverty. To such we would say write, and we will send information of a sure, well-tested, and never-failing PREVENTIVE.

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It is a large and beautiful paper, and contains the most valuable information on Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness. The cause, effects and cure, showing the awful effects of the disease.

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On Consumption, that fearful disease.
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On Female Complaints.
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On the modes of Treatment now practised.
On the False Treatment of Diseases.
On the various Medical Humbugs.
On the Physiology of Marriage.
On the Common sense of Medicine.
On Diet, Exercises, and Ablution.
How the Physician should be.
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And many other things. SEND FOR IT.
This journal should be in the hands of every one.

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(Box 141.) Williamsburg, New York.
Nov. 15, 1860.-1y

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WHO HAS HAD 30 YEARS CONSTANT practice, can be consulted at the Altoona House, Mr. John Wood's, viz.:—*On the 7th of June, the 8th of July, and the 7th of August*—he will then vacate for 3 months. Notice will be given in this paper when he commences his Winter's Term again.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in case of Cancers and Tumors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free. DR. W. LEVINGSTON.
N. B.—See Handbills. [May 8, '61.

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Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.
Office nearly opposite C. Juggard's Store, Virginia st., Altoona, Pa. [May 16, '61-tf.

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OFFICE IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.
Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

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LATEST SPRING STYLES,
Just received, which will be sold cheaper than ever by
March 21, 1861-tf. J. & J. LOWTHER.

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TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

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PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANES, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPORSWOOD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. EBERENFELD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SEMBOWER, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEPHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1861, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East	arrives	9,25 P. M.,	leaves	9,55 P. M
"	" West	" 8,20 A. M.	"	8,40 A. M.
Fast	" East	" 3,10 A. M.	"	3,15 A. M.
"	" West	" 8,55 P. M.,	"	9,10 P. M.
Mail	" East	" 11,22 A. M.,	"	11,40 A. M.
"	" West	" 1,55 P. M.,	"	2,15 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train and Fast Line West, and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Johnstown Accommodation Trains East and West, Express West, and Mail train East and West.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	11 00 A. M.
Western Way	8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A. M. & 11 00 A. M.
Western Through	7 00 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	8,15 A. M. & 11 15 A. M.
Western Through	3 10 A. M.
Eastern Through	8 20 "
Western Way	11 22 A. M.
Eastern Way	1 55 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 00 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.
GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189 A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday and third Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 522, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—F. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John McClelland.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodcok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—Geo. B. Cramer, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John Lowther, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick.
Assessor—John McClelland.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—William Maloney.
" " West Ward—John L. Piper.
" " North Ward—Christian Whistler.
Inspectors—East Ward—D. M. Greene, John Hooper.
" West Ward—J. E. Bellman, Robt. Pitcairns.
" North Ward—Robt. McCormick, John Condo.

Select Miscellany.

SKETCHES BY A NORTHERN RANGER.

A SCOUT'S ADVENTURE.

We had reached the entrance of a narrow pass which led through some rugged hills. Our party was small, but its members were determined men, none of whom were novices in scenes of danger. We marched in silence that was broken only by the murmured whispers of the men, the cries and fluttering of birds, or the quick plunge of some small animal through the thick foliage, which, from the very edge of the path we were pursuing, spread amid lofty trees thinly scattered on the hill.

Day was near its close. We were distant some miles from the camp, and the enemy might be in possession of the defile in overwhelming numbers. It was determined that we should keep in compact order until we had got well beyond the entrance of the pass, when, as it became more obstructed or torturous, we should advance singly, taking advantage of every bush, rock or inequality in the surface of the ground, ready for the foe, and reckless of his numbers.

The foliage became thicker as we advanced and as evening fell. On our right was a dense thicket, which we reached after having lost sight of the entrance to the defile in our rear. This thicket reached from the foot of the gorge to the summit. Each step became firmer but more cautious. There was no whispering now, and every breath was guarded. We were far in the glen—on one side gray rocks, lofty trees, flowering plants and creepers in wild confusion spreading over the abrupt sides of dark, fantastic hills, broken at intervals by huge chasms that gleamed wildly in the rays of the declining sun; on the other side, the impenetrable thicket was buried in gloom.

Still steadily and stealthily advancing, each man with his rifle grasped easily in his hand, glancing quickly to the right and left, with unwearied energy crept along the glen. A whistle, quick and clear, sent its wild sound thrilling through every heart and ear. There was a sudden halt in our little troop. All was breathless suspense. That was no bird's cry.—No throat but a human one ever gave out a note so threatening. "What was it?" passed in a rapid whisper among us. "Guerillas!" "Hush!" We listened long and breathlessly, and warily peered on every side. Not a man of us visible but to his fellows. Crouched with our very hearts beating, on the earth, covered by the friendly bush, we lay for many minutes in the hope of hearing the whistle repeated. All was as still as though the spot had never known its wild solitude broken by the foot of man or disturbed by his passions, his schemes or his ambition.

Still we listened, but in vain. No other sound was heard. Why was there no other signal? Was it a solitary wanderer, who sent that shrill cry forth through the stillness, in mere wantonness, and with no other motive than that of breaking its monotony? Not so. There was a significance in that sound that breathed war and defiance as plainly as if it had come from the blast of a trumpet. "Up and moving, men!" came in low tones from the lips of the sergeant in command. "Let 'em try it again."

Our march was resumed as before; but we stepped more stealthily, listened with painful attention, and glared on every side with the intensity of bloodhounds. The defile took an acute turn to the right, and on the left was a naked space, extending for some yards, devoid of all verdure but the gray moss clinging around the gray rocks.

We began hastily to cross this uncovered space, when there was a report of many pieces, whilst red flashes from rocks and bushes in the front gleamed savagely and suddenly upon us. For a moment we were staggered. Then with a shout we rushed forward to unearth the ambushed foe. Again the fire was repeated, with the muzzles of their rifles within a few feet of our faces. I gazed round for an instant, (after discharging my piece at one fellow, and with my bayonet transfixing another to the soft sandy rock, against which he fell,) and perceived none of my party by my side. But the thick smoke and rapidly falling darkness that now ruled, in conjunction with shots, yells and groans, in the surrounding glen, made everything invisible beyond the length of the arm.

At that instant I felt a sudden pang; a dizziness, a blackness like death, came on me; I clutched wildly at the sulphurous air, reeled and fell.

When I recovered my senses, I discovered that I was lying on my side, bleeding slightly from a flesh wound in the thigh. I had bled profusely, before recovering, for I was saturated in half-concealed gore. Raising myself on my elbow. I looked around for my comrades. The moon was shining with all the softness of her beauty on the spot. I counted five bodies lying within a compass of almost as many yards. I endeavored to discover their uniforms, but could not at that distance. I rose slowly, and with much difficulty reached the nearest. He was dead, with a blue hole in the centre of his forehead, through which the bullet had passed and the blood still slowly oozed. I crawled to the next one; he, too, was past all earthly aid. So on to the third, fourth and fifth. The bullet had done its full work on all. These had been my comrades a few hours before, eager to deal destruction upon foes, and careless of the fate that met them. I was the sixth and last of the party.

But where was the enemy, or what had been the enemy? I heard no sound, and the moonlight falling directly upon the dead men and the gray, weird-like rocks, produced an effect that was sickening and horrible. I remembered the man I had slain. I searched for his body, but it was gone. I also searched for others of the enemy, but could find none; all had disappeared.

There were no dead left on that battle-ground but the five fallen scouts. Yet it was obvious that others had perished there, from the blood lying in little pools among the rocks, behind which the ambushed foe had lurked and poured upon us his deadly fire.

My wound began to bleed afresh, which brought a faintness upon me, and I sank to the earth. A burning thirst was consuming me, and I groaned in agony.

After a little while I made another effort to rise, but failed; and then falling back, as calmly as possible, I yielded to my fate. I thought of past days, when, in early youth, no cry for blood had yet awakened that inherent ferocity that lurks unseen in the heart of man, until the fearful scent rouses it as it does the bloodhound, and it springs forth with a swiftness that appals, and a strength that desolates.

A CAPTURE.

My reverie was broken by the sound of voices. Then came that of approaching footsteps. As it drew nearer a new life seemed to quiver through my veins, like a fresh gush of virgin spring. The most savage foe, to whom the torture of a captive was an unapproachable delight, advancing upon me with the menaces of a demoniac, would at that moment have been welcome as an angel of light in comparison to the loneliness, the woe, of that dismal glen and its bloody and unburied dead.

In a few moments a dozen armed men were on the spot, leaning upon their rifles and gazing round upon the dead. Some stooped and scanned the bodies with careless scrutiny others merely stirred them with the foot, or turned them over with the muzzles of their guns, with the brutal indifference which bloodshed engenders in the heart.

"They're dead. Let them rot!" said one, who appeared to be the leader of the party.

"Not all dead," I replied.

Had a voice actually issued from the tomb, as mine undoubtedly seemed to do, its effect would not have been much more startling. Each man, for the moment, seemed changed into a statue. Then the whole group simultaneously moved toward me.

"That's the fellow that bayonetted Ike," exclaimed one of them, cocking his revolver and thrusting the muzzle between my teeth.

In another instant I should have been in eternity, but for the sudden jerking back of my would-be destroyer's arm by one of his own comrades, who calmly remarked: "If he's got through the rough work he had a while ago, we'll not kill the poor devil now." With a muttered curse the ruffian replaced his weapon in his belt and withdrew. "Where are you hurt?" inquired he whose interference had just saved me; "can't yer get up?" I told him I was shot in the hip, and was dying of thirst. He then called a member of the party to him, and taking from his hand a canteen, poured some of its contents (brandy and water,) down my throat. My wound had entirely stopped bleeding, but my whole side was stiff and painful. With much difficulty I rose to my feet, and by the aid of two of my captors, for such they were, managed to move along with the rest of the band, through what appeared a cleft in the mountain, pursuing a new path to that I had hitherto traversed in the company of those who had fallen, and whom I was now leaving behind me forever.

For some time we followed this road, running at the base of two declivities almost perpendicular, whose dizzy summits I could not scan, and whose rugged sides of gray, at intervals were shining coldly beneath some stray gleam of moonlight, that, even in that cavernous pass, found its way and smiled amid the gloom, like the good glance of a visiting angel.

Suddenly we emerged from this gloomy defile, and found ourselves in what appeared almost a level country. Here—where some tents were pitched—we halted, and I was a prisoner in a guerrilla camp.

A week elapsed, and I had recovered from my wound. The chief of the party who had captured me offered me my liberty, on condition that I gave my parole not to bear arms against the rebels again during twelve months. This I had sworn never to do in the event of my becoming a prisoner to the Southern army, and I was equally resolved now to adhere to my oath.

From that moment I was closely guarded, with that vigilance known but to an angry foe. No drowsy sentinel ever lounged with heavy limb and weary eye, in mock watchfulness, near the rugged couch upon which I lay. But, sleeping or waking, some hawk-eyed watcher kept guard by my side, marking all my outgoings and incomings.

In that camp there was another prisoner besides myself. He was a miserable creature, apparently, only awaiting the certain death that the caprice of a merciless band would, in some unexpected moment, hurl upon his head, and whom nothing but the same caprice permitted still to move upon the earth a living thing. This wretch had been taken in the act of robbing the dead, after a skirmish. His crime, in the eye of a soldier, is a deadly sin. He is the *pariah* of his class. A vulture too foul for an honest shot, from whose blood the bright steel would receive a disgrace deeper than its stain. A thing too worthless to hang; one whose loathsome life should be crushed out suddenly, with a stone or a club, like a reptile, and the contaminated weapon flung from the hand forever.

He cringed to his captors, and they drove him from them with curses and kicks, and when he fawned they spat upon him.

AN ESCAPE.

One night, after unwearied watchfulness and ceaseless planning, I broke from the bondage that held me. The night was cloudy and threatened rain. I had heard enough from my captors to know that a detatchment of Northern troops was encamped to the Eastward, within five miles of us. This detachment I resolved to reach, or die. From what I had learned among the guerillas, I felt assured I could with little difficulty find the encampment. After crouching my way through and along the outskirt of a thicket that grew by the side of a road, (old and grass-grown, running nearly East and West,) for at least two miles, I merged from it into the road, sweating, bleeding and hatless, my clothes torn into fragments, panting and wearied. I had taken my bearings from the few stars that glimmered through the clouds, and was about to start along the road in an Eastern direction, when a man leaped from the thicket, and—the thief of the battle-field, the plunderer of the dead, stood by my side! "On! on!" he cried, in hoarse and excited tones, pointing along the road in the direction I was about to take, "they're following!" He shook with fear, and I pitied him. Disgust at his presence, too, was lessened by a sense of the common danger. Before I could speak he dashed past me along the road. I followed, and thus we fled for more than twenty minutes—he a little ahead of me during the whole time. We reached a narrow, unfinished bridge that stretched from high banks across a stream. We began to cross the bridge, but our progress was much impeded and even endangered, as our only stepping-points were from beam to beam and plank to plank, most of them loose and rotten and at uneven distances. The bridge was supported by huge piles set in the river, whose sullen waters we were able to distinguish rushing far beneath us. Yet the river seemed shallow there, for we could detect white breakers curling around the rocks. But onward we went. I was now in advance some dozen yards. All before us, beyond twenty feet, was lost in gloom; behind, the same darkness, impenetrable at the same distance. Yet on we pressed, from one rotten, shaking timber to another. Suddenly loud shouts in the rear proclamed the pursuing foe.—These were followrd by the sharp ring of rifles, and a fearful shriek from my companion. I stopped and turned. He called to me, "for the love of Heaven, to help him." I returned some little distance, and found him clinging about a couple of feet above the cross-pieces, to a narrow iron bar that ran from one of the piles to another. He was struggling wildly.—"How is it?" I asked, as I stooped to aid him, But I discovered my assistance to be valueless unless I could place my feet on the bar, and, leaning with my breast upon one of the timbers, and reach over both hands and grasp him by the collar. As I was making this essay, the moon broke fully upon us, and I met his upturned pallid face. His teeth were set. His bloodless lips drawn from them with a rigidity that left them completely bare.—His eyes were starting from their sockets, and his form trembled so as to shake the last hold to which he clung.

"One of their bullets," he hissed between his teeth, "has smashed my ankle. I am going!" His hold relaxed, another terrible shriek rang through the night air and he fell crushing among the jutting rocks below; his blood mingled with the pure element that eddied round them.

I again pursued my way along the bridge alone. Many a bullet whistled past me from my inveterate but bewildered foes, and many a narrow escape I ran of being hurled into the dark river, of impalement upon its half-concealed rocks.—But one such death sufficed for that night. At length I reached the other side, thankful but exhausted. Still, with unabated speed, I pursued my way, until the challenge of a sentinel stopped further progress. I had reached one of the pickets of the detachment for which I was bound—our gallant northerners. I was safe, and a free man again.

THE STORY OF THE FIVE PEACHES.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

A countryman brought home five peaches from the city, the most beautiful that could be seen. His children saw the fruit for the first time. On this occasion they wondered, and were very much pleased over the beautiful peaches, with the rosy cheeks and soft down.

The father divided them among his four children, and one was received by the mother.

In the evening as the children were going to their bed-chambers, they were asked by their father:

"Well, how did those fine peaches taste to you?"

"Excellent, dear father," said the eldest. "It is a beautiful fruit, somewhat acid, and yet so mild a flavor, I have saved the stone and intend to rear a tree out of it."

"Well done," said the father, "that I call prudently providing for the future, as it becomes a husbandman."

"I have also eaten mine up," said the youngest, "and thrown away the stone, and mother gave me half of hers. Oh, it tasted so sweet, and melted in one's mouth!"

"Well," said the father, "to be sure you have not acted prudently, but very naturally, as children are wont to do. For prudence there is still room enough in your life."

Then began a second son:

"I picked up the stone which my little brother threw away, and cracked it.—There was a kernel therein which tasted as sweet as a nut. But my peach I have sold, and have received so much money for it that I can, when I go to the city, probably buy twelve."

The father shook his head and said:

"Wise it was but not in the least childish or natural. May heaven preserve you from becoming a merchant."

"And thou Edmund," said the father. Candidly and openly answered Edmund:

"I took my peach to our neighbor's son, the sick George who has a fever.—He was not willing to take it, but I laid it upon the bed and came away."

"Well," said the father, "who has, then, made the best use of his peach?"

Then cried they all three:

"Brother Edmund has."

But Edmund remained silent, and the mother kissed him with tears in her eyes.

SEVEN BACHELORS AFTER THE SAME GIRL.—Girls must be rather scarce in La Crosse, Wisconsin. One evening recently a party was held in that town. Among those who attended were seven bachelors. They proposed that each one go out and bring in a young lady. They agreed and one by one so as not to be missed, they departed. The first one followed to the house wherein lived Miss R. He knocked and went in. In about two minutes a knock was heard at the door, and in answer Mr. G. was shown into the parlor. The two gents looked bland, and were immediately startled by a third knock, and the entaance of Mr. C. All looked surprised—said they had just called—when another knock was followed by the presence of Mr. L. He had just got seated, when around the other corner, and up to the front door came another bachelor. He too, was admitted—shown into the parlor, only to be followed by the two remaining hunters for partners. A hearty laugh followed the "explanation." The Miss was so embarrassed, however, that she declined to attend, and one by one the gallant but single minded seven, wended their way back to the party; but some-how or other but one of them returned. Six went home to bed, and the seventh told the affair.

A GOOD SCHOLAR.—"Julius, I suppose you are a very good scholar?"

"Not quite as good as I ought to be, Sam, why?"

"Because I just wanted to ask you a question."

"What is it, Sam?"

"Have you ever studied arithmetic?"

"Of course."

"Well, now, suppose that a man should buy a pair of chickens at twelve and a half cents a pound and the chickens weighed seven pounds and a quarter, what would you think they'd come to?"

"Was it in the morning?"

"Why what has that to do with it?"

"A great deal; because if it was in the morning and my wife bought 'em, I know 'xactly what dey would come to."

"What would they come to?"

"A chicken pot-pie an' a sudden disappearance."

The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and I the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth that they set apart

Thursday, the 28th day of November next,

as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty; And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made us to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and believe with fruits meet for repentance, and herewith, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

SEAL

GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

National Armory and Foundry.

The leader in the Hollidaysburg *Standard* of this week, under the above caption, is an exceedingly well written and well-timed article in favor of the location of a National Foundry in this District.—We will add that the situation of this country is equally suitable as a site for a National Armory. This is the time to urge both of these matters on the people and through them on the Congress soon to meet. The destruction of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal leaves but two Government Armories to supply the wants of our Army, and it must be apparent to every one that there should be a manufactor, and depot of munitions of war, at some point in one of the Northern States, the location of which would be out of all danger from enemies within as well as without the Union. The facilities of Blair county for a plentiful supply of metals, coal, Lumber, &c., are sufficient for the requirements of an armory and foundry, while labor is reasonable, food abundant, and the ready means of transportation past our doors. All these unite in demonstrating to us, at least that Pennsylvania is the proper location for these establishments and that no point in this State unites all the advantages to the Government so well as our own country.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1861 is the handsomest we ever saw. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1862. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical* gives. Its stories and novelettes are by the best writers. In 1862, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its fashions are always the latest and Prettiest! Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but $2 a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is the Magazine for the times! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for $5, five for $7.50, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send *an extra copy gratis, as a premium.* Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Phila.

CAMP CROSSMAN.—Camp Crossman, at Huntingdon, will be broken up on Monday next, by order of the Secretary of War. Col. Murray has been ordered to fill up his regiment out of the men in camp and report at Washington immediately. The balance of the men are to go to Camp Curtin at Harrisburg, to fill up regiments therein.

CLOTHING FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—Our townsmen, Messrs. James Lowther, Math, T. Dill, and Samuel Milliken, of Bell's Mills, were in Washington City, a few days since, and visited the camp of the 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, on Meridian Hill. In this regiment is some fifty-six men from this county, who went on to Washington to enter Young's Kentucky Cavalry, but through bad usage they declined to enter the Cavalry regiment and joined the above regiment. Most of the men are from this place and the immediate neighborhood. They are well supplied with everything except bedclothes. In this line they have but one blanket each, and this every person knows is not sufficient covering under a tent at this season of the year.

An effort is now being made to send them each one more piece of covering. Any persons having a blanket or comfort to spare will confer a great kindness upon our brave volunteers by delivering it at once to Mr. James Lowther who will attend to shipping the goods to them. The fact that they are enlisted in a regiment outside of the State, prevents them from receiving anything from it. Send in a blanket or comfort friends, and keep our defenders from suffering.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE. As the time draws near for the meeting of the Legislature, we notice quite a number of names suggested for speaker of the lower House. Most prominent among these are Mr. Rowe, of Franklin, Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, and Mr. Hopkins, of Washington. All of these gentlemen would be capable of filling the office with credit to themselves and the state. Col. Jacob Zeigler, W. B. Sipes, and J. M. Hutchison, Esqrs., are all spoken of as suitable persons for clerk.

In the Senate we presume our popular Senator, Col. L. W. Hall, will be re-elected Speaker without opposition—a compliment worthily bestowed on an able, efficient and attentive public servant.

The next Legislature will be composed of more than usual intellect and experience, and we presume that all the army work which requires their attention will receive it.

☞ The war news for the past week has been rather encouraging. Our forces have entered upon the eastern shore of Virginia, in Accomac and Northampton counties, and the proclamation of General Dix in doing so has brought the Union men of those counties around him, and caused several Rebel regiments encamped there, to lay down their arms and disband. In a skirmish in Missouri between 24 Union troops and 150 Rebels, the latter were routed, with the loss of five killed and eight wounded. Our troops at Beaufort are fortifying themselves strongly, and the Government is making extensive preparations for reinforcing that point.—Two or three other fleets have sailed, or are about to sail, for other ports. At the grand review, at Washington, a few days since, one of the Generals remarked that "the next review would come off at Richmond." Hope it may prove correct.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book* for December is up to the former standard of that excellent lady's publication, and the prospects for the next year are inviting. Godey intends to keep up his book, no matter what the condition of our national affairs, and he is able to do it. Those who intend renewing their subscriptions for next year should do so immediately, in order that they may get the January number in time. We furnish it at $2,00 per annum to our advance paying subscribers.

A BLOT ON CIVILIZATION.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE, VA.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte, on Sunday night, was accomplished by trickery on the part of the inhabitants.

It seems that a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of the town, and it was proposed with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the Federal forces in that town. The Federal troops consisted of 250 men of the Virginia Regiment, and a few of Zeigler's Virginia cavalry. It was arranged between the cavalry and rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood.

Accordingly, the rebel citizens became very courteous to our troops, and, on last Sunday evening, invited them to their houses on various pretexts. The invitation was accepted by all who were off duty, and, while they were being entertained, at about 8½ o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where the loyal Virginians were unsuspiciously enjoying themselves, and into these the rebels rushed, *murdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood.* The rebel citizens, men and women, rushed to arms, and aided the cavalry in the slaughter.

The Federal troops who were in camp prepared as soon as possible for their defence, but were overpowered, and had to break lines and retreat. Very few of our men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all the killed being murdered in the houses.

When Col. Zeigler arrived and ascertained the particulars of this fiendish outrage, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town reduced to ashes.

Our Great Naval Victory.

In our last we gave a brief telegram officialy announcing the capture of Beaufort, S. C.—Since then we have full particulars of the action, the recital of which must make every patriotic heart rejoice. We have voluminous accounts from the pens of special correspondents, all of which would interest our readers, but we have not room for them. We select the most important items from the special correspondence of the New York *Tribune:*

The first of our fleet to reach Port Royal Harbor was the gunboat Bienville, which arrived on Sunday night. Others followed in quick succession, and at 10 A. M. of Monday, when the Atlantic came in, there were twenty-six of the fleet in sight, either coming in or actually at anchor. As fast as the gunboats arrived, they were set about the work of ascertaining the soundings—not only the depth of the water, but if any obstructions had been sunk in the channels. Not half the fleet anchored on Monday before the lighter gunboats were already employed in this duty, and engaged in verifying, by actual soundings, the information that we were already in possession of, as to the depth of water in the harbor and through the different channels.

While in the performance of these duties, our boats were engaged by five Rebel gunboats, which suddenly appeared from behind a headland that had hitherto concealed them. They boldly ran down, and, without hesitation, engaged our gunboats. The skirmish was a sharp one, lasting about three quarters of an hour, and terminating in the complete triumph of our boats, and the retirement of the Rebel steamers.

At 7½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, a gun fired by one of our gunboats at a Rebel steamer, and which was instantly returned, announced that the morning's entertainment was not to be totally of a peaceable character. And so, in an hour or less, all our gunboats were sharply engaged, not only with the Rebel steamers, but with the batteries on shore; for, unable longer to restrain themselves, a battery of twenty-one guns from Hilton Head opened upon us; another battery of fifteen guns, and still another of four guns opened upon us from the Bay Point side of the harbor. The engagement was a brisk one, lasting about two hours. None of our vessels were injured: though, as one of our officers reported, we succeeded in dismounting six of their guns on Hilton Head.

On Thursday the battle-day dawned bright and clear—the morning being as warm and balmy as a day of our Northern June.

Flag officer Dupont had ordered that the ships should form in two lines—the starboard or main column nearest the shore, being led by the Wabash, under Flag officer Dupont, himself, and the port or flanking column being headed by the Bienville, Captain Stedman. The batteries were situated—one, a strong and admirably built fortification, called Fort Walker, mounting twenty-three guns, one on the side of the Broad River, here about two and a half miles wide, and two other batteries, behind less elaborate earthworks, on the opposite side of the river. Of the latter, one mounted fifteen guns, and was named Fort Beauregard, and the other four guns.

The ships were all prepared for action the day before, and at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning they began to move from their respective points of anchorage, and take their appointed places in the line of battle. At about 9 o'clock they began their magnificent march, in an appointed order, as nearly as it could be preserved; though, after making the first round, it was found feasible and more effective to change the plan and proceed in a single line, which was done in obedience to orders signalled from the flag ship.

The action commenced at precisely 10 A. M., the first shot being fired from the Hilton Head fortification, at the flag-ship, and three guns were fired before we replied. Then the two entire broadsides of the Wabash, composed of two batteries of twenty six guns each and the pivot gun at once poured in their fearful storm of shells upon the batteries on both sides of the river at once. The men, who had stripped to their work, instantly re loaded the guns, and as the frigate moved with just sufficient speed to give her steerageway, and keep her under control, she had the battery in range for twenty minutes, for all of which time the men were loading and firing at the rate of once a minute for each gun—thus giving the immense number of four hundred bomb shells that were rammed in upon that devoted garrison by the Wabash alone, every time she passed, for after the first fire she used only the starboard guns.

Let it be noted, too, that the ships were within point blank range of the shore, some of them approaching within less than two hundred yards of the battery. The Bienville, which ran in closer than any other ship, was so close as plainly to distinguish the color of the shirts of the men who worked the guns, and to hear their cries of encouragement to each other. When it is remembered that the guns used are large enough to carry with effective precision two miles and a half, a slight idea of their tremendous effect at short range can be formed.

Though the Rebel guns in this work were Columbiads of the largest size, and carried a one hundred and thirty two-pound projectile—and though the guns are so heavy as to require twelve men to work each one, and move it effectively on its carriage—such was the irresistible force of our shot, that within twenty minutes three of those immense columbiads were dismounted!

As soon as the action fairly commenced, a fact that had before been merely suspected, was plainly demonstrated, viz: that in the gunboat reconnoisance of Tuesday morning, though that brisk affair before its close assumed almost the proportions of a battle, the Rebels had, with their customary shrewdness, concealed, or rather had not shown, the full strength of their batteries. They now brought their full force into play, and disclosed several more guns than they had used in the affair of Tuesday, but luckily, no more than we could afford to attend to. In one regard, however, rumor has been premature, and has given our enemies the reputation of having an offensive machine which they did not possess. Our pilot, who had, in the exercise of his duties, been up the Broad river for a mile or so beyond where the rebel steamers had been seen, had reported to us that the celebrated Floating Battery, iron clad and shot proof, that bore so prominent a part in the taking of Fort Sumter, had been towed round from Charleston, and was lying in wait for us. Events proved our pilot to be deceived on this point. The iron battery was nowhere to be seen, and Charleston harbor, doubtless, contains this inestimable treasure.

The peculiar make of the river is such that not more than eight of our ships could bring their guns to bear on the shore batteries at the same time, but even then the sight was one of the most magnificent conceivable. Eight vessels would deliver a broadside of not less than fifty guns at a single fire, led by the battery of the Wabash of twenty-seven guns, and as each gun could be loaded and discharged once in a minute at the very lowest estimate, it will be seen that more than fifty bombs and other terribly destructive projectiles were rained into the Hilton Head fortification every minute that the fleet was within range.

Each ship was in effective range of the fort for about twenty minutes every time the line came round; they moved like a terrible procession of destroying angels, and at each of their visits, which indeed were few, but not far between, the combined force hailed upon the doomed and devoted shore a fiery storm of more than 400 fiery shells. The spectacle was one of the most impressive that could be presented to the eye of man.

It was suspected that the enemy had a large force concealed in the woods back of the Fort, and many shells were thrown in them for the purpose of dislodging any troops there stationed. The supposition was partially correct: a number of men had fled from the Fort to the woods, terrified at the tremendous effects of our fire.—Many of those poor fellows were killed without having fired a shot.

Nothing could stand before this fiery storm—guns were hurled from their carriages; houses were knocked into heaps of mortar and brick, and beams and board: the formidable fort walls, of the solidest masonry, were in places torn and splintered, and the tough trees, of the pitch pine woods, were shivered, twisted, wrenched, and cut off like slender reeds; and the men were beaten into quivering masses of bruised, gory flesh; or were torn into mutilated, ghastly, sickening objects.

The rebels had confidently calculated on being able to sink the entire fleet in twenty minutes, as we learned from some copies of Southern papers, and from some of the rebel letters, many of which fell into our hands, and in several of which the result is confidently predicted, and was looked upon almost as an accomplished fact. The utter destruction of the entire expedition was considered so positively assured, and their belief in the ability of their batteries to put an effectual quietus upon Lincoln's fleet was so perfect, that in one or two of the documents the writers lamented the necessity they should be under of sending the ships to the bottom, when the Confederates are so much in need of ships. It was taken for granted that the tremendous execution to be done by their heavy guns would perforate the hulls of our ships, and send them to the bottom instantly. Having this confident expectation, the rebels looked eagerly after each fire to see some of our ships go down.—They especially concentrated their guns on the Wabash, and, as the prisoners afterwards informed us, were much surprised that she persisted in remaining afloat.

When the ships had all passed their battery in safety for the first time, and had "peppered them well," and had all got off without apparent injury, the astonishment was great, and the universal impression began to prevail that there was some mistake.

Without paying more attention to the barking of the battery at Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, than to pitch them an occasional shot merely to let them know they were not forgotten, for the third time the fleet rounded their circular track, and came slowly down to pay their respects again. Again was the whole fire of the fort concentrated on the Wabash, and in turn on each one of the ships, as they passed in a fiery procession before the shore, delivering with the utmost coolness and the most exact precision on their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effectually than ever, and again steaming away unharmed, and turning the point for still another round.

The utmost consternation now took possession of the Rebels, and in an uncontrollable panic they fled with the utmost precipitation. The panic at Bull Run was not more complete; indeed not half so much so, for the Rebels in their mortal terror ran for the woods without stopping for anything whatever. They left in their tents hundreds of dollars of money, gold watches, costly swords, and other valuables, showing that their fear was uncontrollable and complete. The flight was observed first from the little gunboat Mercury, was communicated to the flag ship, and was immediately telegraphed to all the fleet.

Capt. John Rogers, now commander of the sloop-of-war Flag, who had been on board the Wabash, acting as aid to Flag Officer Dupont during the fight, was at once sent on shore in a boat with a flag of truce to ascertain if the fight was real or a feint. He found the fort entirely deserted, and immediately with his own hand ran up the stars and stripes on the ramparts. At precisely three o'clock p. m., of Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861, the American flag was planted in South Carolina, on a South Carolina fort, for the first time since it was hauled down at the disgraceful capture of Fort Sumpter.

One of our soldiers discovered $2,000 in gold and silver; and others were so lucky or unlucky, it is not yet decided which, as to discover considerable sums of South Carolina paper money. The search for trophies was universal, and there were few who visited the shore on that memorable day of the battle who have not secured mementoes of the action, more or less valuable.

The road the rebels took was strewn for miles with muskets, knapsacks, blankets, cartridge boxes and other valuables that they had thrown away in their flight. They had retreated across the island to Seabrook, a distance of half a dozen miles, where they took boats for Savannah. Even the wharf at Seabrook was strewn with valuables, carried even so far and abandoned at the last moments.

They had spiked but one gun, a most valuable rifled cannon, which they temporarily disabled with a steel spike, which can with difficulty be extracted. The other guns were, most of them, columbiads of the very largest size, 150 pounders, and of the most admirable finish, being the finest and latest productions of the Tredegar works, Richmond, and fully equal to any guns owned by the North. There were twenty-three of these guns in the fort.

Among the spoils are three hundred muskets, the complete camp equipage of three regiments, fifty cannon, and immense quantities of ammunition. It is a noticeable fact that all the powder is the very best English powders, that many of the carriages are of English make, and that some of the projectiles for the rifled cannon are of a kind unknown in our service, but which answer to the description of certain new English inventions. The muskets are our own Springfield rifled musket, and, together with the camp equipage, and the clothing found, are of the very best quality.

Our own loss in the affair is eight killed and about twenty-five wounded, more or less severely, while the lost of the rebels was very much greater, the estimates being one hundred and twenty killed and one hundred wounded, a large number of their dead having been buried by our men. The South Carolinians and other dead in the fort were buried by Captain Steedman, of the ship Bienville, himself a South Carolinian. Our dead were all buried on Hilton Head.

The Rebels Threatening to Hang Union Prisoners

BALTIMORE, November 14.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 12th has an article headed "Hanging Rebels," dated Richmond, November 11th, which says: Col Corcoran, three captains and eighteen lieutenants, all of whom were captured in the action at Manassas, and confined in the jails at Richmond, had been selected by lot to be hung by way of retribution for the hanging of Captain Baker and the crew of the Southern privateer Savannah. The Hon. Mr. Ely, member of Congress, drew lots for Mr. Corcoran, who is now imprisoned at Charleston. In case the Court at New York condemned the crew of the Savannah to death, the Federal officers would be immediately hung. The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th, has the following: The Yankee prisoners in South Carolina are all safely lodged in jail, where they will abide the issue of the trials of our brave privateersmen at the North. Should one drop of Southern blood be shed by the Northern Courts for defending the South on the seas, it will be paid with interest in Charleston.

☞ The Clearfield *Journal* says that the wife of Thomas Liddell, of Clearfield, committed suicide, on the evening of the 5th inst., while laboring under a temporary derangement of mind, by cutting her throat with a razor.

The Arrest of Mason and Slidell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1861.

The Navy Department prefers not to publish, at present, the official reports made by the officers of the war steamer *San Jacinto*, in reference to the capture of Mason and Slidell. The general facts are these: Commander Wilkes, evidently a man of "grit," was sent out to bring home the *San Jacinto* from the coast of Africa; on his return he touched at Cienfugos, where he ascertained that Mason and Slidell had run the blockade, and were en route to Europe, probably by the way of Cuba. He sailed up and went into port at Havana. There he ascertained that the Confederate commissioners had been gone but a few hours, having sailed in the British mail steamship *Trent*, the evening before (7th November.) He immediately put to sea, directing his course so as to intercept the vessel. When about twenty miles off Mantanzas, in the old Bahama Channel, the *Trent* hove in sight, and the two vessels were soon within hailing distance, Commodore Wilkes sent a shot across the bows of the *Trent*. To this no attention was paid, when another was directed near the bow. This brought the steamer to.—Lieutenant Fairfax, to whom both of the Confederate passengers were personally known, was sent on board in a boat, supported with two more boats, filled with marines. Lieutenant Fairfax went on deck and called for Messrs. Mason and Slidell who soon appeared. Lieutenant Fairfax politely informed them of the object of his mission, and asked them to go on board his boat. To this they objected, Mason remarking that they had paid their way to Europe, to the British Consul at Havana, (who acts as agent for the mail steamship line,) and he wouldn't leave without force. Lieutenant Fairfax pointing to his Marines drawn up on the decks of the British steamer said: "You see, sir, I have the force if that is what you require!" "Then you must use it," replied Mason. With this Lieutenant Fairfax placed his hand upon the Senator's shoulder and pressed him to the gangway. At this juncture the passengers rushed forward, somewhat excited, and attempted to interfere. The marines immediately showed their bayonets, and Mason consented to the decision of Lieutenant Fairfax, asking that he might be permitted to make his protest in writing. Just then a fine specimen of an Englishman rushed on deck in military or naval uniform (the officer in command of the mails, probably), and demanded why passengers on board that ship were molested. Lieutenant Fairfax informed him that he had stated to Capt. Moir, of the packet, why he arrested two of his passengers, and further than that he had no explanations to make. Protests were then drawn up, and Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, went into the boats of the *San Jacinto*. Com. Wilkes sent a message to the ladies that his best cabin was at their service if they desired to accompany the prisoners back to the United States. They, however, declined, and proceeded on the voyage. The arrest was made on the 8th, and the *San Jacinto* arrived with the prisoners at Fortress Monroe on Friday. Lieut. Taylor was despatched to Washington with the official papers, and the *San Jacinto* was ordered to New York, whence the prisoners will be forwarded to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor.

The *Trent* is not, as has been supposed, an intercolonial steamer plying between the West India Islands. She is a British international packet carrying the British mails, and plying between Southampton, England, Vera Cruz, Havana, St. Thomas, and thence back to Southampton.

Lieut. Taylor arrived here at noon yesterday, and the news of the arrest created a profound sensation, and very general and almost unbounded rejoicing. The act is, outside of the departments, very generally approved, though there are various opinions expressed in the speculations as to the light in which England will view the transaction. One thing is evident: England has always favored the right of search and it is a bad rule that will not work equally well both ways. Captain Wilkes was disposed to seize the packet, under the charge of favoring the enemies of our country, and bring her to Key West; but, finding that it would seriously disappoint a large number of passengers, he abandoned his purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

And those afflicted with

DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
HEART DISEASE,
FEVER & AGUE, OR
CONSTIPATION,

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of those dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as others, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, free of Charge, with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the sick, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Nov. 15,'60.—1y. Williamsburgh, New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser is, sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Oct. 4, '60.—1y. King County, New York.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers.—Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE,
423 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bilious Affections,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

A MILD, PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and foul matters.

For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in these important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Bilious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

As these Pills have proved themselves so eminently successful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imperfectly understood.

Properly speaking, every derangement of the Liver or Bilious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the discharge is owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick tenacious viscus or mucous, and sometimes by gall-stones. The bile is then taken back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and there the bile is conveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never was designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—for every particle of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the chyle and the milky Humor which forms the bloody and these portions of the food designed by nature to be ejected with the bowels—for the bile, when pure, purifies and separates the healthy from the unhealthy portions, in the same manner that isinglass or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and, consequently, the very fountain of life is vitiated and corrupted. Costiveness prevails—or alternately costiveness or diarrhœa—wind in the stomach and bowels, and the patient is often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the piles. The coarse particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood-vessels, and hence arise various diseases of the skin, such as ery-sipelas, eczema, itchings, small watery vesicles, blotches, tumors, pimples, scurfiness, boils, sore eyes, sores and ulcers of various kinds. The skin is more or less yellow, and (when the disease is of long standing,) often a very dark and fearful disagreeable *dirty, greasy* appearance, and sometimes there is a perfect jaundice. The white of the eyes also has a *green* or *yellow* tinge.

MORE OR LESS bile is strained from the blood in its passage through the kidneys, and, by its acrimony, produces pains in the back and reins and irritates all the urinary passages. Some days the passage of urine is profuse and natural in appearance; at other times it is scanty, and the desire to evacuate is frequent and urgent. Sometimes the color is nearly white and milky, but usually it is high colored, red or yellow, with a rank, offensive odor, and sometimes it is bloody.

The tongue is usually more or less coated with a brown scurf. There is irritation, and frequently chronic inflammation of the inner surface of the stomach and bowels, with a tenderness on pressure, and a soreness along the lower edge of the ribs.

SOMETIMES THERE IS A LOATHING of food, and at other times there is a voracious appetite. There is often a feeling of coldness, and coldness of the feet and knees, and along the inside of the thighs—sour or bitter risings, and sometimes a spitting or throwing up of the food after eating.

There is a feeling of oppression across the stomach and chest, as if pressed down by a weight; troublesome and often frightful dreams; low spirits, languor, want of energy, melancholy restlessness and discontentedness, dreadfulness of mind—thoroughness and a great deal of trouble, and a disposition to magnify everything, sometimes great watchfulness, and an inability to sleep—at others great drowsiness, weariness, and disinclination to motion.

AT TIMES THE FACE is flushed, with more or less fever, especially at night or in the afternoon. Sometimes violent colics, and wandering pains in various parts of the body. Frequently there is a short hacking cough, with a tickliness of the throat, and sometimes a very severe, dry, and hard cough, which is often mistaken for consumption. This cough often commences in the latter part of the night or early in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently producing nausea and vomiting. If there be any expectoration, it is a tough, ropy, tenacious phlegm, which adheres to everything it touches. There are also frequently chronic pleurisy pains in various parts of the chest, which shift about from one part of the breast or side to the other. Sometimes abscesses form in the liver, and pressing forward on the lungs, produce constriction and coughing, breaking, discharge their contents into the lungs, where it must be ejected by expectoration, or the patient is destroyed. Some persons are troubled with spasmodic twitchings in various parts of the body, sometimes faintness and sinking, difficulty of breathing, reading or talking produces weariness. THERE IS A BEATING SENSATION near the pit of the stomach, with palpitation and fluttering of the hearts; profusion of dandruff and loss of the hair; indeed, to sum up in a few words—a yellow, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, a yellow or dingy tinge of the white of the eyes, an aching pain across the kidneys and hips, with irritation or heat in the discharge—a sensation of fullness or distension over the stomach, with tenderness on pressure—horrors of spirits, frightful dreams, acidity of stomach, with other dyspeptic symptoms, bilious fevers, bilious colics and bilious diarrhœa and dysenteries, obstinate costiveness, intermittent and remittent fevers, jaundice, fever and ague, &c. all originate from the same cause—*a derange of state of the liver.* Violent remedies always do more harm than good, but, by a perseveringuse of these pills, all that can be desired will be accomplished.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT is to give the patient, every night on going to bed, from two to four Sanative pills; or enough of them to insure one and not more than two evacuations from the bowels next morning. The dose of the Pills can be increased or diminished at pleasure, so as to produce the above effect, and their use should be continued until a cure is completed; and also at the same time give the Alterative three times a day according to the directions, unless there is a want of appetite, with weakness and debility or symptoms of worms prevail, when, instead of the Alterative, give a teaspoonful of the Vermifuge, mixed in a little cold water and sweetened to please the taste, about half an hour before each meal, until these symptoms are removed; and if the bowels should be cough, or oppression about the throat or chest, then give the expectorant as often and in such doses as may be found necessary to relict the cough and make expectoration easy.

The *Sanative Pills*, and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S *Family Medicines*, are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by Agents everywhere, from whom may also be obtained, *gratis, Jayne's Method Almanac* and *Guide to Health*, containing besides a valuable calendar, a Catalogue of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known, and the proper remedies for their cure.

COUGHS, COLDS,

CONSUMPTION,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Has been for Thirty Years the

STANDARD REMEDY.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, ETC., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air-vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind-tubs, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces so easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the suffering of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, etc., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable, and may be especially commended to MINISTERS, TEACHERS, and SINGERS for the relief of hoarseness, and for strengthening the organs of the voice.

This EXPECTORANT and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S *Family Medicines* are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by Agents everywhere. sept. 30-6m.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEATH OF DAVID STROUSE.—Another, young in years but promising in life, has gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. When we first became acquainted with the deceased he was but a boy and had just entered a telegraph office to learn the business. Quick of perception, and possessing a strong native talent coupled with commendable energy and perseverance, led us to mark out for him a prosperous future. He speedily earned for himself the reputation of being one of the best telegraph operators in the country. A few years since his health failed, but by change of climate he recuperated somewhat. On the breaking out of the present war he was selected to take charge of the military telegraph lines in and about Washington city. He faithfully performed this duty for several months, but the task was too much for his strength, and that fell disease—consumption—from which he was suffering, began rapidly to do its work, and finished it on the 17th inst.

A few days previous to his death, while seated on the bank of the Juniata river, near his home, he composed the following touching lines:

Gentle river, ever flowing,
Where my early days were passed,
Like your waters I am going,
Sadly to the sea at last.

To that Ocean dark and dreary,
Whence no traveller comes again,
Where the spirit-worn and weary,
Finds repose from grief and pain.

O'er the world I long have wandered,
Now a stranger I return,
(Hope, and health, and manhood squandered,)
Life's last lesson here to learn.

Calmly on thy banks reposing,
I am waiting for the day,
Whose calm twilight softly closing,
Bears the trembling soul away.

On the receipt of the sad news, at Washington, the following notice was issued to the U. S. Military Telegraph Corps, formerly under his charge:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18th 1861.

To the Members of the U. S. Military Corps:—It is with heartfelt sorrow that we are compelled to announce to the corps the death of our former Superintendent, David Strouse. Ever true to the interests of the Government, attentive to the wants and comfort of his subordinates, kind hearted and generous to a fault, he died lamented by all who knew him. His untiring efforts, known to and appreciated by all who were in the corps during the first three months of its existence, served but to hasten the work of the disease which had marked prior Strouse for its victim. He breathed his last at ten o'clock on Sunday evening, and will be buried at 11 o'clock to morrow (Tuesday) morning—"Peace to his ashes."

JAS. R. GILMORE,
D. HOMER BATES,
W. B. WILSON.

SOLDIER DEAD.—How often are our eyes greeted with captions like the above. We have this week to record the death of Edward Evans, of this place, a member of Company E, 8th regiment Penn'a Reserve Corps. He was brought home last week and buried. The following letter to his wife, from one of the officers of his company, shows how much he was respected by his fellow soldiers, who, it will be observed, gave a stronger evidence of their attachment than words could express:—

CAMP PIERPOINT, VA.,
November 9th, 1861.

Dear Madam:—As an officer in the army of the Pennsylvania Reserve, it has fallen to my lot to perform the painful duty of informing you of the death of your husband. Some two weeks since he was attacked with typhoid fever of which he lingered and suffered until the physicians of the regiment informed our company that there was no hope. On Thursday, the 8th inst., he died, and not only was the stroke felt by the company but throughout the whole regiment, of which he was a special favorite. His loss will be felt not only as a defender of our glorious Union, who has died ere the day of honor dawned, but socially he can never be forgotten for his many virtues and manly traits of character. Rest assured, dear madam, that in the open field your husband's example shall be followed, and though in person he is absent, his noble spirit shall guide them gloriously through. It is with pleasure, Madam, that I can say the company of which he was a member immediately called a meeting and by one voice appropriated $101 for defraying all expenses pertaining to transporting his remains home.

Hoping, dear Madam, that your faith in Jesus (who has said that not even a sparrow shall fall without his knowledge) shall support you through this sad affliction, and that all may end in a happy re-union, is the prayer of all his comrades in arms.

With great respect, Madam, believe me most truly, Your Friend and Servant,

Wm BROOKS,
2d Lieut. Co. E, 8th Reg. P. R. C.

THE DESTITUTE.—Undoubtedly there are cases of destitution, even in this busy town, where all can have work who will work. (Those who will not work ought to suffer.) But there are families dependent entirely upon female labor for support, and we all know that females who have small children to take care of cannot earn much for their support. These are the cases that should be looked after. We would say to all:

For a moment, brothers, listen,
To the moan that cometh up
From the thin lips of the destitute,
Who drink life's anguish cup;
There are brows as pale as ashes,
There are hearts as cold as snow,
Coursing on life's dusky highway—
Look, and you will find it so!

There is many a lone, lone orphan,
Beating out the march of life
'Mid the clamor and confusion,
All alone amidst the strife.
Treat them kindly, deign to love them,
And thy mother's feelings prove;
Do not pass them coldly, saying
"Mine are all that I can love."

NEW GUN-BOAT.—We notice that Mr. McCauslin, formerly Master Machinist of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and well known to most of the citizens of this place, has invented an iron clad gun-boat, which is said by competent authority to be far ahead, in every respect, of anything yet discovered in that line. We understand that drawings and specifications thereof have been submitted to the Government for examination, and there can be but little doubt of its adoption, if half that competent and disinterested parties say as to its merits be true.

For the Altoona Tribune.

TO ——

BY W. I. BLAIN.

[Words arranged and sung to the "Laura Waltz," and respectfully dedicated to a young lady in Altoona.]

For wealth of gold or precious stones,
I would not yield my love for thee;
My spirit thus, in fervent tones,
Pours forth its treasure pure and free.

The purest, dearest joy of earth,
Is lovely woman's friendly smile;
The heart, indeed, is naught but dearth,
That doth not court at least a smile.

While absent, as I think of thee,
My heart with rapture thrills, the while,
And mem'ry leads me back to thee,
As one whose heart is free from guile.

While thus I roam, in sunny climes,
My hope in thee, as ever, strong,
In some secluded spot, betimes,
Thy name shall be my theme of song.

WARNING TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.—Information having reached the Secretary of War that it is not unusual for officers and others belonging to different regiments to induce soldiers to desert from one regiment or company for the purpose of joining another, the Adjutant General has directed a letter upon the subject to be addressed to an officer who has been engaged in this practice. It is intended as a guide to others. The following is the substance of the letter: For a soldier to enlist in any regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from his proper regiment, troop, or company, is desertion, punishable with death in time of war. To induce or persuade him to such desertion, or even to advise him to it, is also punishable with death. For failing to confine or deliver up such deserter, a commissioned officer is to be cashiered.

MAN KILLED.—On Wednesday last, the Mail Train East, when descending the mountain, near Bennington Furnace, struck a man dressed in soldier clothes, knocking him over the embankment, and injuring him so severely that he died on Friday last. On his person was found a memorandum book with the name of G. M. Kindley, and also two rough sketches of a letter that he had written or was about to write to his mother. On his person were also found letters signed "Base."

NEW GOODS.—Messrs Geis & Plitt have just received a large and varied stock of new goods suited to the season, which they intend disposing of at the very lowest figure for cash. Their cash system enables them to sell a trifle lower than they could do in credit, consequently those who have the ready dust to "plank up" for goods can save money. Just call and see.

☞ Reader, if you want to imagine yourself dining at the Merchant's Saloon, just call at Otto Rossi's and order up a dish of Oysters.—He keeps the very best oysters to be had and will do them up in the most approved style. His cakes, pies, &c., are equal to the best. He keeps up with the fashions and new inventions in this line.

OUR DIRECTORY.—On our outside we present our readers a directory which may be of some value to them. There may be inaccuracies in it—if so we wish those fully informed to give us notice in order that we may make the corrections immediately.

HIGH SCHOOL.—We have been requested to announce that the Altoona High School, to be under the supervision Prof. John Miller, will open on the first of December. Those interested should be prepared to send in their scholars immediately.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—A new schedule will take effect on Monday next, 25th inst. whereby important changes will be made in the running of some of the passenger trains. The Mail Train East will leave at 7.45 in the morning instead of 11,40 as heretofore.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ We will publish proceedings of Sabbath School convention next week.

☞ Asserted—that a soldier is *rare* until he is exposed to fire. So is a turkey.

☞ If the rebellion cannot be suppressed by *force*, can it be put down by *weakness?*

☞ Interesting—the ladies in their fall fashions.

☞ More interesting—money loaned on first class real estate security.

☞ Most interesting—a rich widow in the eyes of a fashionable young man with a dilapidated purse.

☞ We know that Thursday next is Thanksgiving, but we don't know where our turkey is to come from.

☞ The man who made an impression on the heart of a coquette has taken out a patent for cutting stone.

☞ Suggested—that "tell-a-whopper" be used instead of "telegram," as more expressive of the truth of the missive so headed.

☞ Five hundred marines passed West, one day this week, to take charge of the gun boats on the Mississippi.

☞ Proper isn't it—to call a verdant country boy apprenticed to a blacksmith, a "*green* hand at the bellows."

☞ There are two kinds of lawyers, those who have a "paying practice," and those who have a practice of not paying.

☞ The Cincinnati hog traders have suffered by a decline in prices. One dealer lost $75,000 in one week.

☞ A Texas paper says that "nobody ever saw Wigfall drunk." But Prentice says he has seen him when he wasn't sober by a jugfull.

☞ Queer fellow—the editor who thinks "people should never kiss their own sex;" because "he never kissed a boy in his life, except occasionally a pretty tom-boy.

☞ We have not been informed of any arrangements for Divine Service on Thanksgiving day, but presume they will be announced from the different pulpits to-morrow.

☞ Alex. C. Mullin, Esq., of Cambria county is recommended for State Treasurer, Aleck would make a competent officer, and we should be pleased to chronicle his success; but it is altogether likely that he will receive an intimation that he is young enough to wait, and some old stager will slip into the office.

☞ We hope some of our debating societies will discuss and decide this question:—Which is the most destructive—the mortar in the battle field or the mortar in the drug store.

☞ Mr. W. Y. Anderson, of Tuckahoe Valley, left in our office, a few days since, three ears of corn which measured one foot each in length, and one ear contained over 800 grains. Good for Tuckahoe.

☞ Another rush of Job work has delayed our paper this week, and the details of the taking of Beaufort and capture of Mason and Slidell have crowded out a number of items that should have appeared.

☞ We are indebted to Mrs. Simonton, near El-Dorado Station, for two heads of cabbage, the united weight of which was 27 lbs. They are the best we have seen this year. If any of our subscribers can beat them, we should like to see the vegetables.

☞ The editor of the Huntingdon *Globe* came well nigh "pegging out" on reading the news from Beaufort and Pikeville, and only saved his bacon by letting off the following superfluities. Sound the Tocsin! Blow the Hewgag! Agitate the Viol! Stir the Organ! Pulsate the Cymbal! Execute the Psaltery! Blow the Trumpet! Wield the Tabret! Disturb the Timbrel! Flourish the Shemeneth! Flicker on the Squawker! Wriggle the Horse Fiddle! Jostle the Bell! Perturbate the Tin Instruments! Let the Cannon Thunder! And the People Shout! Glory Hallelujah!

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR FALLS VILLAGE, VA.,
November 11th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Here we are yet, in *statu quo*, like Gen. Taylor's army was in the early part of the Mexican campaign, although *we* are busily engaged in masterly inactivity. It is very uncertain when we shall proceed farther, as our pickets remain where they were when our company was last out, three weeks ago. It is the supposition of some, however, and I think their supposition correct, that the landing of our fleet on the shores of South Carolina will create an opening for us, and we shall then make another small advance.

We had another review of the army of the Potomac, on Saturday last, at which we realized all the advantages of grand review. On this occasion Gen. McClellan first appeared as Commander-in-Chief of the American army.—It was announced that the 18th Massachusetts regiment had admitted that our regiment surpassed them in ordinary marching, but that they could excel us in marching with knapsacks on our backs. Now, be it known, gentlemen, that the 33d Pennsylvania regiment takes the lead in this division, and we were not to be intimidated by any such a banter; consequently, on Saturday morning we donned our knapsacks and other accoutrements and marched to the field of review, about three miles distant, in the direction of Washington. Shortly after we started, the rain commenced falling, and continued during the entire day.

The whole division was drawn up in line on the field, and on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief the cannon pealed forth and the troops sent up cheer after cheer making the hills and valleys resound for miles around. After passing each of the regiments, and closely scrutinizing their appearance, they in turn marched by the General and Staff, putting their best foot foremost, in spite of the mud and slush through which they had to wade. This was a day to try the soldiers' metal, yet patiently did they endure it. Above and around was nothing but rain and angry clouds, and beneath, endless mire; and yet amid all this conglomeration of mud, wind and rain, Gen. McClellan remained on horseback, without even so much as an overcoat, and indeed would remain a considerable length of time with cap in hand, while the rain fell unceasingly upon him. The division formed in square and commenced firing by regiments and companies, and such a cracking of caps was never heard on our side of the Potomac. I almost imagined we were enjoying a fight with the rebels.

There was no sign of the rain ceasing, and we were compelled to yield and march home. Had Johnson, of Georgia, seen us then, he would have thought us the mud-sills of the army, as he said the working men of the North were of society. Not a man of us but was completely drenched with rain and covered with mud. Even the clothing in our knapsacks was wet. To day I do not hear a man complain of being effected by the rain, yet many slept in their wet clothes. Yours truly,

W. I. BLAIN.

MARRIED.

On Thur-day, Nov. 14, at the M. E. Parsonage, Altoona, by Rev. W. L. Spottswood, Mr. GEORGE SPROUS, of Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., to Miss MARY JANE GUMMONS, of Blair county, Pa.

On the 12th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, Williamsburg, by Rev. E. W. Kirby, Dr. G. W. STEWART, of New Washington, to Miss MOLLIE E. KIRBY, (sister of the officiating clergyman.)

On the 19th inst., at Ashland Furnace, Cambria county, by Rev. John Moore, Mr. JAMES H. WILSON, of Franks-town, Blair county, to Miss SARAH CROTZER.

DIED.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 14th inst., MARY JANE, daughter of William C. and Anna M. Kean, aged 2 years, 8 months and 8 days.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 14th inst., THOMAS, son of Wm. L. and Elizabeth Garrett, aged 1 year and 11 days.

In Charlottesville, Blair county, Mrs. CATHARINE VANSCOYOC, aged 32 years.

In this place, on the 22d inst., ELLSWORTH E., son of John and Ellen Earhart, aged 9 months.

In Birmingham, Huntingdon county, on the 19th inst., Mrs. CLARK, aged 46 years.

PAY UP!—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that I have placed my Books and Accounts in the hands of JOHN GRIFFIN, Esq., for settlement and collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call on Squire Griffin and settle their accounts on or before the 15th of December next, and thereby save themselves further costs.

Nov. 23, 1861-3t. JOHN HAMILTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of DANIEL McCAULEY, late of Logan township, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

Nov. 28, 1861-6t. SAMUEL HAGERTY, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Alexander Kepner, late of the Borough of Altoona, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CATHARINE KEPNER,
ALTOONA, Nov. 21, 1861.] Administratrix.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

D. W. A. BELFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
VIRGINIA STREET, OPPOSITE JAGGARD'S STORE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,

that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.

☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give

AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT

as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.

I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.

Altoona, Nov. 23, 1861-tf.

FENCING SCHOOL!

GENTLEMEN who wish to learn the beautiful art of fencing with the right sword, have now a very good chance to do so, by applying to J. G. VALLADE, Artist, Corner of Caroline and Virginia Sts.

☞ Lessons will be given either in the morning or in the evening, from the new French method of the celebrated Jean Louis, on moderate terms.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOSHUA HOOPER, late of Altoona, Blair co., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN McCLELLAND, *Adm'r.*

Altoona, Oct. 24, 1861.-6t

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between JOS. A. HAINES and WILLIAM CARR, in the *Undertaking and Cabinet Making business*, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

☞ The Books of the late firm of Haines & Carr are in the hands of Jos. A. Haines, who is authorized to settle the accounts, and by whom the business will hereafter be conducted.

JOS. A HAINES,
October 28, 1861.] WILLIAM CARR.
[Nov. 7, 1861.-2t]

H. FETTINGER'S

GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

School Books, Blank Books,
STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES,
CIGARS & TOBACCO,
TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

October 24, 1861.

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of

FALL GOODS;

and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and Examine our splendid line of

Dress Goods, &c,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

CONFECTIONERY
AND OYSTER SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall.

OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861-tf

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

☞ This stock is principally T. W. EVANS & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.

Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut St.,
BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17-2m.]

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at
McCORMICK'S STORE,
IN THE OLD PLACE.

WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.

We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full

FAMILY GROCERY.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.

Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C., &C.*

And as to

DRY GOODS,

our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—"*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*"

[Oct. 31, '61-tf] OLD STAND, North Ward.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters!

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

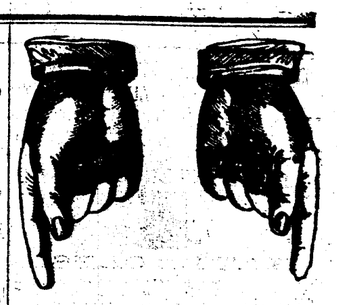
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y



HEADQUARTER

Dry Goods & Grocery

EMPORIUM!

NEW STOCK, NEW FIRM,
AND
LOW PRICES!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, that they have purchased THE ENTIRE STOCK OF J. E. ICKES, ON THE CORNER OF BRANCH AND ANNIE STREETS, ALTOONA, where they are now receiving and opening

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES'

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,

Consisting of PLAIN and FIGURED SILKS, BOMBAZINES, REPKAS, FRENCH MERINOS, THIBET CLOTHS, COBURGS, Plain and Fancy WOOL DELAINES, Children's Fancy SACK FLANNELS, ALPACAS, Plain and Printed CASHMERES, LAVELLAS, MOHAIR, DE BEGES, PERSIAN TWILL, COMMON DELAINES, and an endless variety of the

Latest Style Prints.

MEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES, UNIONS, CASHMERETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, CORDUROYS, BLUE AND GREY DRILLS, CHECK, TICKING, AND HICKORY STRIPE.

WOOLEN GOODS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BROCHE WOOLEN AND NEW STYLE RIBBED

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

BLANKETS, COMFORTS,

NUBIAS, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

IRISH LINEN, CAMBRICS, VICTORIA LAWNS, PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS, BOBINETS, EDGINGS, AND THE

NICEST AND CHEAPEST LOT OF

NEEDLEWORK

COLLARS AND SETS ever offered in Altoona.

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

HATS & CAPS

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Their assortment of

WOOLEN HOSIERY

AND

GLOVES

is very complete and the low prices they are selling them at is certainly astonishing.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON,
CHEESE, SYRUPS, and MOLASSES,
MACKEREL, HERRING,
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CARBON AND FISH OIL,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS STORE.

☞ As they make their purchases almost entirely for CASH, and as they WILL SELL FOR

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable them to sell goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business they hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & PLITT.

Nov. 14, 1861-3m.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT JESSE SMITH'S!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and the surrounding country that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has been selecting his stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

☞ Store *Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS
AT HILEMAN'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, Delleets, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Silk Shawls, Muslins, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hoopel Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

Hello! This Way Neighbor!

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

All Cotton Goods at Old Prices!

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cl'ths, Omestogas and American Prints 10 yards for $1. Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Shirting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES. Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Fish, &c., &c.

October 3d, 1861. J. A. SPRANKLE.

CAMPBELL'S
Six Hundred and Fifty Dollar
NEWSPAPER PRESS!

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 51 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two columns of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher, inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed off the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest, to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be. If I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,
No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.
Sept. 19, 1861.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL!
Prof. JOHN MILLER, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek $12 50
German or French 7 50
For Music 5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:
J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon.
Jno McCulloch, M. D., "
H. T. Coffey, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. Christ, Birmingham.
Severson & Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Bueller, "
C. Guyer, "
W. Bueller, "
M. H. Jolly, "
Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75!
AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Jep4.-3m-1y.]

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at
1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by
1-tf. G. W. KESSLER.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at
KESSLER'S.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

ALL THE STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES AT 1-tf. KESSLER'S.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

"They go right to the Spot."
INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S
Throat Confections,

ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES

GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

☞ They relieve a Cough instantly.
☞ They clear the Throat.
☞ They give strength and volume to the voice.
☞ They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
☞ They are delightful to the taste.
☞ They are made of simple herbs, and can harm no one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*. For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepared on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
Nov. 15, '60.-1y.] 48 Cedar Street New York.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of those you for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obedient Servant.
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, Respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGDON CO., PA., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—*I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.*

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDINGS PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price 25 cts
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar St, N. Y.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper; all other are swindling counterfeits.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINES.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA,
Agent for Blair County.

Wheeler & Wilson's — WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

Over 14,000 More

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45.
March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE,
AND
The Heroes of War.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery.

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum*.

Our Instantaneous Stereoscopic Views

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING
WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN.
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. McAULEY.
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

STOVES,
TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice. He also manufactures LEADED IRON SPOUTING, which is said to be much superior to galvanized iron or tin.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Sept. 1st, 1861.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.
July 25, 1861.-tf.

UNDERTAKING.
Cabinet-Making and Carpentering.

THE UNDERSIGNED have opened a shop of the above description, at the Corner of the Alley on Caroline street, between main and Virginia Sts., where they will manufacture to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, and will also contract for putting up BUILDINGS of all descriptions, finding all material, &c. ☞ COFFINS made to order on shortest notice and in any style de sired. By strict attention to business they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

HAINES & CARR.
Altoona, Sept. 26, 1861.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Carpeting, Druggets, Oil Cloths,
MATTINGS, &C.
WAREHOUSE, No 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (opposite the State House,) PHILADELPHIA. [mar21,'61-1y.

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS, ... CHARLES SAILOR.
REVERE HOUSE,
(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)
Third Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA.
RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors.
TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.
March 7, 1861-1y

J. G. ADLUM,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, desirably located in the Borough of Altoona. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.
Altoona, Feb. 9, 1860-tf.

AUCTION GOODS
VERY CHEAP AT
McCormick's Store, in East Altoona!

JUST OPENED A VERY LARGE and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of British, French and American Dry Goods, selected with great care to suit this region of country. In the line of Ladies Dress Goods for quality and price, they will surpass.

Mantillas, Dusters, Shawls, White Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Corsets, Clothes, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Flannels, Etc., Etc.

Boots & Shoes in all their various make and material for Men & Boys' as well as Ladies, Misses and Children.

Ready Made Clothing,

a full assortment to suit the season, with Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Parasols, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Tin Ware, Queensware, Hard Ware, Stone Ware, Market Baskets, Zink Rubbers, Brushes, Clothes Lines, &c., with all articles necessary to make up a full assortment to meet the wants of the people.

ALSO, a complete

FAMILY GROCERY,

which will have our special attention, first in buying and selecting the best, and freshest articles as well as keeping it up at all times. Coffees of the very best and richest varieties.

TEAS,

Black and Green of the best quality and flavor. Sugars good and cheap; common Brown at 6, good at 8 cents, common white 10 cents.

Syrups and Baking Molasses,

from the best Lowerings at 62½, to the lowest grade at 40 cents. Cornstarch, Dryed Peaches, Dryed Apples, Farrens, Bacon, Dryed Beef, Mackarel, Herring, Lake Fish & Dry Fish, Window Glass, different sizes, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce.

Always on hand, Speer & Halls celebrated Iron Plows.

Persons visiting town would do well before making their selections to call and examine our stock, as we will be pleased to see them free of charge. Very thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

Altoona, April 18th, 1861-tf

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,
The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not infringing as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives to my entire control over it and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out or the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26–3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety & Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain, the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

GROCERY, PROVISION,
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.
July 12, 1860.-6m. J. BERKOWITZ.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Brogans, Gaiters, &c.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.
Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. P. McKINNEY,
OREAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.
July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:
Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurtrie, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

S. M. WOODKOK.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.
Sept. 6, 1860.-tf.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
BANKERS.
(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.
Feb. 3d, 1859.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES.
CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND GAS AND SAVING OF FUEL.

The subscriber takes pleasure in offering to the public
NEW GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING
Cooking Stove, recently patented, which is destined to supercede all others, as it requires
ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL
than other stoves and is more easily, quickly and regularly heated. No unpleasant smell of gas arises from this stove from the fact that it is all consumed ere it can escape. There is no trouble from smoke as that unpleasant and often annoying exhalation is also consumed inside of the stove. Neither is there any danger of flues or chimneys becoming clogged with soot or the mortar loosened by the gas arising from coal fires.

Persons wishing to purchase stoves are invited to call at the store of the subscriber, in the Masonic Temple, and examine the above stoves. JOHN SHOEMAKER,
Sole Agent for Blair County.

N. B. All kinds of Air-tight, Parlor Cooking and Egg Stoves on hand. [Aug. 12, 1856.

LADIES' WINE.
SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
OF CULTIVATED PORTUGAL ELDER.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE
SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE.

CELEBRATED for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a genuine Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, and some of the first families in Europe and America.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE

is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure, from cultivated Portugal Elder, recommended by Chemists and Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm; improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,

because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and ablooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

None genuine unless the signature of
ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.,
is over the cork of each bottle.

MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE
A. SPEER, Proprietor,
Office 208 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by A. R. BUSH, Altoona; GEO. W. PATTERSON and GEO. A. JACOBS, Hollidaysburg; and by W. NOWLIN & CO., Tyrone. [je27-1y

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FIRST ARRIVAL OF
SPRING GOODS
AT THE "MODEL."

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN unusually fine Stock of Goods suitable for the Season. No Auction trash, but regular good Goods at very low prices. We deem it unnecessary to parade the prices of a few articles in an advertisement, but only say that we can and will sell goods at as fair prices as any other house in the place. We have, as usual, a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

In this department we think we can say we have the best assortment to be found in the place, consisting in part of

Black and Fancy Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Mordlins, Broche Mozambiques, Arabesques, Velencias, Grisailles, Delaines, Challies, Delaines, Berages, Lawlins, Brilliants, Ginghams, Lawns, Chintzes, Prints, and a full line of Domestic Dry Goods.

Also, Stella and Berage Shawls, Shawls, Busters, Hosiery, Gloves Collars and Cuffs, Magic Ruffling and a full stock of all kinds of notions in Fancy Goods. Umbrellas large and small, Carpets, Carpet, Oil Cloths and Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware, Queensware.

Childrens Fancy Gigs, &c., &c.

We have also on hands a very large and superior stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

at Greatly Reduced Prices. Sugars and Syrups by the barrel at wholesale rates.

☞ We take this occasion to return our sincere thanks to the people of Altoona and vicinity for the share of their patronage heretofore received, and invite them to drop in and see our new stock which we feel confident will please.

Altoona, April 19. J. & J. LOWTHER.

Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,
SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

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MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.
Nov. 1, 1860—tf THOMAS ELWAY.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*
Jan. 27, '59—tf

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.
Jan. 3, '56—tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER.
Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by
Oct. 15-tf J. B. HILEMAN.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

60,000 SHINGLES, 50,000 LATHES,
and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

HUTTER'S
STATE CAPITOL
BOOK BINDERY,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,
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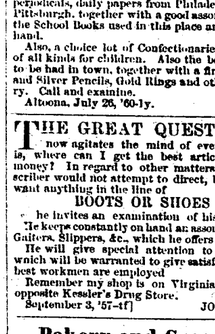
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